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NEW YORK  
IN 1731  
JAMES LYNE'S SURVEY  
OR, AS IT IS MORE COMMONLY  
KNOWN  
THE BRADFORD MAP

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# Ex Libris

SEYMOUR DURST

*t' Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans*



FORT NEW AMSTERDAM



(NEW YORK), 1651.

When you leave, please leave this book  
Because it has been said  
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits  
Except a loaned book."









OF THIS BOOK THERE HAVE BEEN  
PRINTED THIRTY-TWO COPIES  
ON IMPERIAL JAPAN PAPER AND  
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY  
COPIES ON HOLLAND PAPER



JAMES LYNE'S SURVEY  
OR, AS IT IS MORE COMMONLY  
KNOWN  
THE BRADFORD MAP

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# A Plan of the City of NEW YORK from an actual Survey

Map by James Oglethorpe



FACSIMILE OF THE BRADFORD MAP

ONE-HALF THE SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL

# JAMES LYNE'S SURVEY

OR, AS IT IS MORE COMMONLY  
KNOWN

## THE BRADFORD MAP

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AT THE  
TIME OF THE GRANTING OF THE  
MONTGOMERY CHARTER  
IN 1731

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### AN APPENDIX

TO AN ACCOUNT OF THE SAME  
COMPILED IN 1893 BY

WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS



NEW YORK

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

M D C C C C

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY  
WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS

**“ Truth is the highest thing  
that man may keep.”**



## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Facsimiles, by the Bierstadt process, of the *original* Bradford Map; of the *copy* which appears in David T. Valentine's History of New York (1853), reduced one half in size; and of the original Duyckinck Map in the possession of the New York Historical Society, reduced from its original size of  $33\frac{1}{2}$  x 18 inches to 11 x 6.



## THE BRADFORD MAP

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# A Plan of the City of New York from an actual Survey

Made by James Lyne



Scale of Feet 660 Feet  
One 8 of a Mile

Harbour

North River

Kings

COMMON

WARD

# THE BRADFORD MAP

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## A PLAN OF THE CITY OF

*New York*

from an actual survey made by

*JAMES LYNE*

and printed and published by

*WILLIAM BRADFORD*

AN APPENDIX TO AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE SAME COMPILED AND PUB-

LISHED IN 1893 BY THE

AUTHOR OF THIS

MONOGRAPH

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WHEN a full-fledged  
and lusty error sets  
forth upon its journey  
through the world, some malev-  
olent fairy appears to bestow  
upon it the seven-leagued boots  
of Le Petit Poucet, equipped with  
which it makes such rapid strides

that sober-minded and slower-paced truth is seldom, if ever, able to overtake it. This deplorable fact is well exemplified by the singularly persistent repetition of erroneous statements in regard to the first map of this City (printed in New York) which is known to exist.

This map, the historical and topographical importance of which is shown by the fact that scarcely any account of our City has ever been written that does not refer to, or reproduce it, was published, probably in 1731, by New York's first established printer, William Bradford,\* from a sur-

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\*Also a bookbinder and paper maker, as is shown by the advertisement in his "Gazette": "Printed and sold by William Bradford in New York, where advertisements are taken in, and where you may

vey made by James Lyne. Only two impressions from the original copper-plate of this engraving are known, one in the possession of the writer, and the other in the New York Historical Society, presented to it in 1807 by John Pintard,\* an

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have old books, new Bound, either Plain or Gilt, and Money for LINEN RAGS." Bradford did not, however, enjoy a bibliopegic monopoly in the infant city and among its scant 9,000 inhabitants, Joseph Johnson likewise advertises (September, 1734) that he "is now set up Bookbinding for himself as formerly, and lives in Duke St. (commonly called *Bayard St.*) near the *Old Slip Market*; where all Persons in Town and Country, may have their Books carefully and neatly Bound either Plain or Gilt, reasonable." William Bradford and Joseph Johnson would appear therefore to divide between them the honor of introducing amongst us the art of Bookbinding.

\*Of Huguenot descent, born in New York City, May 18, 1759, died there June 21, 1844. On the arrival of the British troops in New York he left Princeton College and joined the patriot forces, but returned in time to receive his degree in 1776. After peace had been declared he turned his attention to

eminent merchant and public-spirited citizen of New York, who died in 1844, aged eighty-five years. The testimony of one whose memory extended so far back into pre-revolutionary times would appear to be entitled to considerable weight.

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the shipping business. He was one of the incorporators, in 1819, of the first savings bank that was established in New York City—the Bank for Savings, now at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street—serving as its third president from 1828 to 1841. From 1819 until 1829 he was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was treasurer of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in 1819–23. In 1804 he was active in founding the New York Historical Society, to which he presented many valuable works on Colonial history, and he was likewise instrumental in establishing the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1791, winning the title of “father of historical societies in this country.” Mr. Pintard was also active in the foundation of the American Bible Society, served as its secretary, and then as its vice-president, and was the first sagamore of the Tammany Society.—Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.

The following notice in Bradford's New York “Gazette” for January 15, 1730, presumably relates

## THE BRADFORD MAP

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The following note, endorsed upon the copy of *A Plan of the City of NEW YORK from an actual Survey* Made by James Lyne, in the New York Historical Society, is signed by Mr. Pintard :

“Col. Lurting (whose name appears in the shield in the upper right-hand corner of the Map) was appointed Mayor, Sept. 29, 1726, O. S. (old style.) He died July 23, 1735, O.S. This plan therefore was taken between these periods—*presumed from tradition in 1730.*”

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to an ancestor of the donor to the New York Historical Society of the Bradford Map : “All persons that have any demands on John Pintard and the Estate of Capt. John Searle (his brother-in-law) deceas'd are desired to bring in their Accompts : and all those who are Indebted to them are desired to pay the Ballance to said *Pintard* to save further Trouble. Also the Utensils in the Rope-walk are to be sold, and sundry Ship Chandlery Wares.”

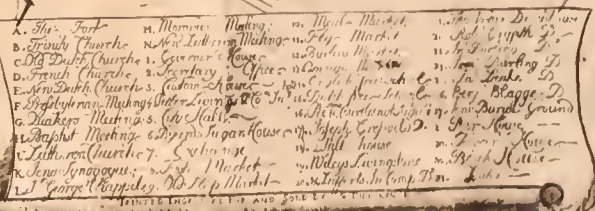
“Gov<sup>r</sup> Montgomerie arrived April 15, 1728. Died July 1, 1731.” Now, with this statement made in 1807 by John Pintard, before their eyes, why should the copyists guess at the date of 1728? At the same time (1807) that Mr. Pintard presented this original engraving of the Bradford Map to the Society of which he was the originator and founder, he also donated it “*A Plan of the City of NEW YORK from an actual Survey Anno Domini MDCCLV*. By F. Maerschallck, City Survey<sup>r</sup>. Printed, Engraved For and Sold by G. Duyckinck and dedicated by him to the Honourable James De Lancey Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieutenant Governor and Commander In Chief,

Anno Domini M.DCC.LV.

arrived in New York the previous

1872

...



FACSIMILE OF THE DUYCKINCK MAP  
ONE-THIRD THE SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL



## THE BRADFORD MAP

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In and over the Province of  
NEW YORK and Territories De-  
pending thereon In America."

This map is of even greater rarity than the Bradford Map, as one of the two copies known is in a very imperfect condition. The left-hand portion of the Duyckinck, resembles the Bradford Map so closely in size and in the style of the engraving that it is not a wild conjecture that Gerardus Duyckinck, limner and picture-dealer at the sign of the Two Cupids near the Old Slip Market—(the same Gerardus Duyckinck, I imagine, who supplied the Coats of Arms, "curiously burnt in glass," of the elders and magistrates of the old Garden Street Church, which adorned

the small panes, set in lead, of the windows of that sacred edifice) —may have obtained possession of Bradford's copper-plate, pieced it out, and thus on the ruins of the Bradford Map constructed his own. This appears to have been a favorite contrivance of these early engravers, for the Burgis copper-plates of New York City and Harvard College were, we know, thus manipulated.

In 1834, twenty-seven years after the gift of Mr. Pintard to the Historical Society was made, the Bradford Map was, apparently, for the first time, reproduced by lithography, but not with exactness, and a date, 1728, for which there is no authority whatever, was added. The sins of both

omission and commission are to be laid at the door of the draughtsman of the tracing by means of which the first copy was necessarily made, as photography was not then in use. The words "Ledge of Rocks," which appear in the original, are omitted in the copies. The fifteen boats and ships displayed in the original are reduced to ten, and the height of the copies is about three-quarters of an inch less than that of the original. There are other characteristics—the eighteenth-century paper and the delicate copper-plate effects which mark the original map, and some minor points besides those mentioned—in which it differs from the copies ;

for instance, several of the letters in the inscription on the scroll below the City Arms, which are sharp and clear in the original, are, in many of the copies, obliterated by the shading to such an extent that the words cannot be deciphered; and even in the plan of the streets there are slight discrepancies, but a simple statement that a so-called Bradford Map bears a date is sufficient of itself to condemn it as an original impression and brand it as a copy. These counterfeits are scattered broad-cast through the land in public and private libraries where they are regarded with implicit confidence as genuine impressions from the original Bradford Map copper-

## T H E B R A D F O R D M A P

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plate, and proudly displayed as such.

Following with a blind and simple faith, this reproduction of 1834, various other copies of this noted Survey of James Lyne have been made, from time to time, and nearly every writer upon our local history, who has pictorially embellished his work, has inserted in it a facsimile of a lithographic map, purporting to have been made in 1728 (regardless of the fact that the art of lithography was not invented by Alois Senefelder of Munich until 1792, and not introduced into this country until about the year 1819), and presented it to his readers as a true and faithful reproduction of William Bradford's

copper-plate. It has remained, however, for Mr. John Fiske to go farther and fare worse in this matter than the historians who have preceded him, inasmuch as he essays to be more explanatory of the situation by suggesting that there may have been different states of the original Map.

Referring in his table of contents to the map, which appears in Vol. II, page 258, of his work, Mr. Fiske writes :

“James Lyne’s Map of New York in 1728.—From an original kindly lent by General James Grant Wilson. I am informed by Mr. Wilberforce Eames that Mr. W. L. Andrews has an original without the date, which corroborates a suspicion that the

date 1728 may have been absent from the map as first issued. Montgomerie's Ward, which appears on the map, was not created until 1731." (A fact to which the writer of this article believes he was the first to draw attention as one evidence of the incorrectness of the date of 1728 attached to the copies of the map.)

Turning to the map on page 258 of Vol. II of Mr. Fiske's book, I found a reduced copy of the lithograph with the date 1728, which has masqueraded on so many previous occasions as the original Bradford Map. This was as I expected, as I knew that General Wilson did not have, and I did not believe he would claim to have (which he writes

me he does not), an impression of the map from the original copper-plate of William Bradford. I, thereupon, wrote Mr. Fiske a note to the following effect:

“DEAR SIR:

“In the table of contents of your book ‘The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America,’ you state that the map, which appears at page 258 of Vol. II, is a copy of an ‘original’ loaned you by General Wilson, and you refer to one which you were informed by Mr. Eames of the Lenox Library was in my possession, which bore no date, from which circumstance you surmise that there may have been two states of the original

## T H E   B R A D F O R D   M A P

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James Lyne or (as it is better known) the Bradford Map. You apparently were not aware that there are other considerable differences between the map in my possession and the copy you reproduce besides the absence of a date. I have found by experience that copies never follow faithfully the originals and there is always a 'tell-tale' somewhere.

“This statement over your name, if erroneous, as I think you will find upon investigation that it is, is calculated to do much harm, as it will aid book and print dealers to either wittingly or ignorantly deceive their customers with the numerous copies of the Bradford Map that

are in circulation from the lithograph made by George Hayward\* in 1834 down to the reproductions of recent times, printed and published by the hundred for advertisement and other purposes. These have little value, but they are being continually palmed off upon the public as genuine impressions from the original copper-plate of William Bradford, at all sorts of prices. This statement in your

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\*The inscription at the foot of this lithographic copy, which I judge to be the first one made, reads thus: "*Fac-simile* of an original map in the possession of G. B. Smith, Street Commissioner. Pubed by G. Hayward, Lithographer, No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, 1834." The next facsimiles issued are probably the ones in Valentine's Manuals for 1842-3, 1844-45, and in his history (1853), and then we have one published by F. B. Patterson, 61 Liberty Street (1874). How many others may have preceded this, or followed it, it is impossible for me to say.

## T H E   B R A D F O R D   M A P

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book will be a service to print sellers which I am sure that, aware of its incorrectness, you would not desire to render.

“I would have been glad to have shown you an original Bradford Map, *one* of the *two* copies known, and you would not then have been led astray by this old deception, which has been again and again exposed, but which writers upon our local history cling to so tenaciously, as though they loved and could not bear to part with the pleasing delusion.”

To this note, written several weeks ago, Mr. Fiske has so far made no reply. If it did not miscarry in the mails and Mr. Fiske received my communication, he has seen fit to answer it only by

a silence which we are told is sometimes more eloquent than words.

A reduced facsimile of one of these copies of the Bradford Map, similar to the one in Mr. Fiske's book, appears in General Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York," Vol. II, page 185, and is described in a foot-note as a complete copy of the map as it was printed by Bradford in 1728. I trust that, for the sake of historical truth and accuracy, General Wilson will correct this foot-note in future editions of his "Memorial History," and replace his reproduction of the copy with the imaginary date of 1728 with a facsimile of the true and genuine, although some-

what tattered and torn, engraving of the Bradford Map, which has lain open to inspection in the New York Historical Society for nearly a century, and made it all these long years quite as easy to be in the right as in the wrong in this matter.

The reports which come at intervals from north, south, east and west, of the finding of original Bradford Maps, have in them an element of ludicrousness to any one familiar with the excessive rarity of engravings executed in this country at the period to which the map belongs and the poverty of the arts at that distant time. I have been searching diligently for early American prints for more than thirty years, and I

venture to make the assertion that not more than three or four impressions exist of *any* American engraving executed prior to the middle of the last century. Of the "Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge in New England," produced by William Burgis in 1726, the copy in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society discovered not many years ago, is the only one known to exist. Of the re-impression of this plate, issued in 1739 or 1740, I have a perfect impression, with the exception of the title, and I know of no other in as fair a state of preservation. The copy in Harvard College is in a very damaged condition (unless they have found another

within the last few years), and the one in the Massachusetts Historical Society is thus described by the custodian of that institution: "So discolored by time that portions of it are almost indistinguishable, and the panel upon which it was pasted had also become much warped and cracked."

Of the "View of the City of New York in 1717," by William Burgis (the most important and interesting of the early pictures of our city), there is but the one solitary copy owned by the New York Historical Society, and but two of the impressions from the same plate, issued in 1746, are known—one in the above-named institution and one in the New York Society Library.

Of the "Northwest Prospect of Nassau Hall in New Jersey" (Princeton College), engraved by H. Dawkins, 1764 (?), the College has only, I am told, an imperfect copy, and I can learn of but two others (besides my own), as to the state of preservation of which, I am not clearly informed.

Of the Burgis engraving of the "New Dutch Church"\* (corner

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\*The "New Dutch Church." Why so called is thus stated by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt in a discourse delivered in the North Reformed Dutch Church (corner of William and Fulton Streets) on the last Sabbath in August, 1856, one of the illustrations in which is a "*fac-simile* on a reduced scale of a print of the old Middle Dutch Church in its original state as first built, executed in 1731."

The old church in the fort had become inconveniently located, was beginning to decay, and the popularity of Dom. Selyns called for more spacious accommodations. Tradition says that a diversity of opinions existed as to the site to be selected, a portion of the congregation contending that the spot afterwards chosen was too far out of town. The

## THE BRADFORD MAP

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of Nassau and Liberty Streets) dedicated to the Honourable Rip Van Dam, Esq., which was executed probably about the year 1732, only one copy is *positively* known to exist, and the same may be said of "A View of

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deed conveying the site is dated in 1690, and defines it as being in Garden Street (Exchange Place), and adjacent to the orchard belonging to Elizabeth Drisius, the widow of Dominie Drisius. I find an account of the expenses of the church, audited in 1695, which amounted to 64,178 guilders, or \$27,-671 of our money. . . . It was opened for divine service in 1693 before it was thoroughly finished. . . . This house continued the only home of worship for our Dutch ancestors till the building of another at the *corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets*. After the erection of the church in Nassau Street the church in Garden Street took the name of OLD, and in Nassau Street that of the NEW; and when the church at the corner of Fulton and William Streets was erected it took the name of the NORTH, when the Garden Street Church was designated as the SOUTH, and the Nassau Street as the MIDDLE. The terms old and new, however, continued to be applied to the two latter for a long time subsequent."

Castle William by Boston in New England," which was probably engraved by William Burgis at about the same period. It is natural to presume that these artists executed other engravings besides those we know, which I have enumerated, not a vestige of which, apparently, remains. There is a vague but fondly-cherished legend that another copy of the engraving of the "New Dutch Church" exists somewhere down in the wilds of Long Island and will some day come to the New York Historical Society, but for at least twenty-five years to my own knowledge it has been a case of the "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick."

These engravings are the incubula of chalcography in these United States, and not even the German xylographic prints of the fifteenth century excel them in point of rarity. The woodcut of St. Christopher with the date of 1423, unearthed in a convent fifty miles from the old Roman town of Augsburg in Bavaria, and Burgis's copper-plate engraving of the "Middle Dutch Church in New York," executed more than three hundred years later, meet on equal terms in this respect, and may salute each other as fellow-members of a very limited and exclusive circle.

We are not confronted with the same conditions with the engravings above named as those

which exist in the case of the Bradford Map, owing to the fortunate circumstance that no copies of the same size, or even approximately so, as far as I am aware, were ever made; otherwise we should be bothered in just the same way.

To point out to others their mistakes, is not an agreeable task, but I could not see this erroneous statement in regard to the Bradford Map receive a new endorsement and be given a fresh impulse, and a still wider currency than it now enjoys, without uttering a word of protest. A well-sponsored error possesses the gift of continuance in a superlative degree, and should be combated and refuted

at every opportunity. Once planted, either by accident or design, it propagates itself and is more difficult to eradicate from the minds of men than is that pest, the Canadian thistle, from the field of the husbandman. There are not a few histories, so styled, that might with considerable propriety be catalogued with works of fiction, and for that matter the amount of trustworthy information which any historian succeeds in corralling within the covers of his book is an open question. To the errors of former writers which he repeats, the latest chronicler adds the coloring of his own fancy, and he is never entirely free from the bias of his natural

prejudices and predilections. An historic character in the eyes of one writer may be a god-like hero, in those of another, a villain of the deepest dye, but when we look upon an engraving of a locality we are justified in believing that it tells the truth. It may be hampered in its expression by lack of skill, but the artist depicted that which came within the range of his own vision and so his picture comes down to us as the testimony of an eye witness, and it should not be perverted, either through carelessness or by design.

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## POSTSCRIPT

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THE following is a partial list, chronologically arranged, of the copies of the Bradford Map which have been published from time to time during the last fifty or sixty years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to trace them all, including those which have been used for advertisement purposes, and which may have been either reimpresions from one of the early lithographic stones or *photo-lithographic* copies, and I have not undertaken the task.

The market value of these copies ranges from fifty cents to five

dollars, with naturally an upward tendency in price in sympathy with the recent rapid enhancement in the value of all maps, prints and books relating to the History of the City of New York.

For an impression from the original copper-plate of William Bradford an offer of twenty-five hundred dollars has been several times declined.

The copies all bear the same caption, viz.: "A Plan of the City of New York from an Actual Survey, Made by James Lyne." They are the same in width, namely : 22 inches, but only 17 instead of  $17\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, as is the original.

No. 1. Inscription at foot of Map : " Facsimile of an original

P O S T S C R I P T

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Map in the possession of G. B. Smith, Street Commissioner. Pub<sup>ed</sup> by G. Hayward, Lithographer, No. 1 Cortlandt Street, New York, 1834." This is apparently the first copy made of the original Map and it is the most accurate and the most carefully executed.

A copy of this facsimile was made by order of the Corporation of the City of New York, to accompany a report on the Great Pier of the Committee on Docks in 1836. Hayward's address on this copy is changed to 48 Nassau Street.

No. 2. Inscription the same as on No. 1, except that the address, "No. 1 Cortlandt Street, New York, 1834," is erased.

## P O S T S C R I P T

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This facsimile appears in Valentine's Manual for 1842-43. It is printed upon thin white paper.

No. 3. Inscription the same as on No. 2. This facsimile appears in Valentine's Manual for 1844-45. It is printed upon what is virtually a tissue paper of a more delicate texture even than the paper of No. 2.

No. 4. Inscription the same as on Nos. 2 and 3 except that the word "Pub<sup>ed</sup>" is omitted. It is printed on blue paper and appears in Valentine's Manual for 1851.

This would appear by comparison to be the particular facsimile which was copied by General Wilson in his "Memorial History of the City of New York," and by Mr. Fiske in his "Dutch

## P O S T S C R I P T

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and Quaker Colonies in America.” The copy of this facsimile formerly owned by General Wilson is backed with brown paper, and is now among the reproductions of the Bradford Map which are being collected by the Lenox Library in its Map Department.

No. 5. Inscription: “Printed for D. T. Valentine’s History of New York, 1853, by Geo. Hayward, 120 Water Street, New York.”

No. 6. Inscription: “Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1871, by Orrin Vanderhoven in the office of the librarian of Congress at Washington. NEW YORK CITY as it was in 1728. A Fac-simile of the first Official map of New York City (in 1728) showing the extent of

the City at that date. A curious and valuable Relic when compared with the Great Metropolis of the present day."

No. 7. Inscription: "Fac-simile of an original map of New York in 1728. Published by F. B. Patterson, 61 Liberty Street, 1874."

Undated copy.

Inscription:

1728

"Ch Magnus Lith Est.—FAC-SIMILE of an original map made 1728. Reprinted by John Slater, Bookseller No. 204 Chatham Square New York." \*

This is a colored lithograph (the various wards being tinted

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\* This is the facsimile, very much reduced, which was copied by Benson J. Lossing in his History of New York.

## P O S T S C R I P T

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blue, green, red and yellow), and it is therefore not a dangerous counterfeit. John Slater the publisher is said to have begun business in 1838, and to have died in 1857.

The Histories of New York by Benson J. Lossing, William Dunlap and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb are embellished with copies of James Lyne's Survey on a much reduced scale and the two last named are without the full inscription. A small section of the map is also displayed by A. J. Weise in his "*Discoveries of America.*" Justin Winsor, in his "*Narrative and Critical History of America,*" does not include among his illustrations a copy of the map, but he refers to it on p. 253, Vol. V,

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and mentions, among other facsimiles, one which the writer has never seen, published by W. W. Cox of Washington (D. C.). This would make NINE reproductions of approximately the same size as the original Bradford Map that we are now able to place on record.

FINIS











